

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays, for ten dollars per year, in advance, or on a quarterly basis, for three dollars per quarter, or on a monthly basis, for one dollar per month. The price of the paper is the same in all parts of the United States and Canada. The paper is published at the New York Herald Office, 112 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia. The paper is published at the New York Herald Office, 112 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia. The paper is published at the New York Herald Office, 112 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

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VOLUME XLIII.....NO. 222

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—AM. SIX. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—POOR JOE. NIBLO'S GARDEN—POOR OF NEW YORK. GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUNDAY CONCERT. BOVEY THEATRE—KARFA. WOODS THEATRE—JESSE WHITCOMB. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN POWER. PARK THEATRE—BART. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1877.

The HERALD will be sent to any address, free of postage, for One Dollar per month.

The HERALD special newspaper train to Saratoga, Sharon and Ritzfield Springs, Lake Luzerne and Lake George and all intermediate points, runs every Sunday during the summer season. News-dealers must send in their orders direct to the New York Herald.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be fair or partly cloudy, with morning fog.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active and strong. Western Union was still the principal feature, and fell 1 1/2 during the day. Gold was weak at 105 3/4 to 105 1/2. Government bonds were firm, States dull and railroads higher. Money on call was easy at 2 per cent, closing at 2 3/4 per cent.

COTTON is blooming and belling splendidly in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.

THE SETTLERS IN MONTANA who have sold goods to the hostile Indians ought to be scalped.

GOVERNOR CARROLL has at last declared war against the canal men and sent troops to raise the blockade.

DONAHUE will get out if the Communists can succeed in obtaining two thousand dollars belonging to some bloated bondholders.

IF THE STORY from Flatbush Hospital be true a good deal of tenderness was wasted on the nurses which might have been bestowed on the patients.

THE SHOOTING STARS, as they are called, are booked for this evening, but there possibly may be a postponement on account of the weather or something else.

THE SIXTY THOUSAND CARTRIDGES shipped for St. Domingo will probably keep the opponents of the Baez administration quiet until they succeed in stealing them.

THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS of New Jersey would hardly care to sell their property at the figures named by them. It is astonishing how railroad property shrinks when taxes are to be paid.

POLITICAL DEMAGOGUES are beginning to turn the labor troubles to their personal advantage in Ohio. Workingmen's candidates, when successful, invariably betray those who elected them.

THE SCRANTON VIGILANTES had a narrow escape from rioters, coroners and constables at that point. Our despatches show the reprobation in which the whole proceeding is held by the respectable and law-abiding portion of the community.

SARATOGA RACES.—The interest in the extra races seems to be undiminished, which is of course owing to the excellent management of the association. Yesterday's racing was good and well attended, but the crowning events of the season will be at the second meeting, which begins Saturday.

YACHTING.—The first day of the cruise of the New York Yacht Club was, it will be seen by our report, rather discouraging. The breezes were feeble, and part of the time there were none at all, which was sorely trying to the yachtmen's patience. Otherwise, we have no doubt the day was pleasant enough.

REPUTATION IN GEORGIA.—The action of the Constitutional Convention in Georgia is a disgrace to the State and, if sanctioned by the people, cannot fail to inflict irreparable injury on its credit and good name. It is not denied that the bonds repudiated, or a large portion of them, represent valid claims and indebtedness and that they should be paid. If Georgia permits this outrage capitalists will be careful to shun her in the future.

SOME SENSIBLE ADVICE was given at the meeting of the Shoemakers' Union last evening by Mr. Litchman to workmen of all classes. As he said, the true way to settle disputes between labor and capital is by arbitration, and not by lawlessness and violence. How to put capital and labor to work is a problem which the next Congress can easily solve by a little judicious legislation. Meanwhile let us be patient and do the best we can.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the temperature fell in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the lake region and the Middle and East Atlantic States. It rose in the Northwest and in the Gulf States. Very slight changes occurred in the Lower Mississippi Valley and eastward to the Atlantic. The pressure fell in all the districts except in the lake region, the British provinces and in the Southwest. The area of lowest pressure extends over the lake region. Areas of light rain moved over the South Atlantic States, the Middle and Eastern States, Canada, the Lower Missouri and Ohio valleys and along the lower lakes. Cloudiness and fog prevailed in these districts, and along the Atlantic coast the apex of the skies was in some places very threatening. Except in the lake region and in the region westward of the Lower Missouri the winds were moderate. In these districts the winds were quite high, blowing from the southeast and northeast in the Eastern and from the northwest in the Western section. In New York to-day the weather will be fair or partly cloudy, probably with morning fog.

Mr. Blaine's Declaration of War.

A resolution approving of President Hayes' policy and a resolution opposing it were both voted down, on motion of Mr. Blaine, who said he wanted peace. And thereupon a platform was adopted which, without mentioning the President, carefully and bitterly condemns him; unites him, in fact, in the same condemnation with the democrats, whom Mr. Blaine pretends to hate. It is a declaration of war upon the administration.

The platform is a curiosity. It might have been written ten years ago; it has no relation to present events or the circumstances of the country; it avoids what is in everybody's mind—the prostrate condition of all interests, the want and suffering which prevail all over the country, and it is, in fact, nothing better than a ghastly impertinence. The men who made it want to carry an election, not to serve or benefit their country, to which they have not given a thought, but to secure the offices for themselves. It makes up, however, in quantity for lack of quality; it is so long that in these hot days it will hardly get itself read through. To save trouble therefore, we present here a condensed view of it:—Plan 1 resolves that twice two make four. Plan 2—Also that three times three are nine. Plan 3—And that no one but a democrat can doubt that four and four are eight. Plan 4—That the democratic party are a set of scoundrels, and that the poor negro is incessantly murdered and outraged in the South. Plan 5—That it was just like a parcel of democrats to refuse to vote the army appropriations—confound 'em.

N. B.—The democrats did vote the navy appropriations, but Mr. Blaine's friend, Robeson, fixed things so that the money did no good to the navy. On the whole, we wish they had refused also the navy appropriations. Then we should not have had to look about for that missing million and a half, about which Mr. Blaine's friend Robeson keeps very quiet. But to return to the Maine platform.

Plan 6 resolves that the Maine republicans have always been in favor of civil service reform, and they "point with pride" to various things. Plan 7 goes for a "tariff for revenue with incidental protection." Plan 8 demands a sound currency and resumption of specie payments, in very direct and square words, and plan 9 opposes all land grants and subsidies to railroads by the general government. Plan 10 resolves that President Hayes was fairly elected, and any democrat who says "fraud" is no better than he ought to be.

There appear to be fifteen or twenty other resolutions, but the telegraph was unable to bear them to an expectant world; they refer to the virtues, the patriotism, the superior honesty, wisdom and public spirit of the republicans of Maine—and were put in, we suppose, with an unfeeling purpose to humiliate the Maine democrats, and that is all.

Mr. Blaine has, after all, declared war against the President. It is a pity he did not do it in a direct and straightforward way; but in the name of peace he has chosen to declare war. To the President this action is a matter of not the least consequence; but it is in some respects an important political event. The republican party has disbanded in most of the Southern States, and on the top of that loss it is torn by internal dissensions in the North. The leaders notoriously oppose each other. Blaine hates Conkling; Morton does not act well with either Blaine or Conkling. Every State has factions bitterly opposed to each other. In Ohio the Taffey men, the Matthews men, the Garfield men are at variance; in this State Fenton, Morgan, Curtis have their adherents, all likely to combine against Conkling, but afterward equally ready to fight each other; in Indiana the Morton, Gresham and Harrison men cannot combine, and even in Maine Mr. Blaine did not get his platform adopted without a vigorous protest from Governor Chamberlain and other influential friends of the President's policy.

Mr. Blaine naturally saw that an open declaration against the President would at once split the party. He took a more prudent course. It remains to be seen how it will work in Maine; but its effect upon the party in the country at large is undoubtedly disorganizing. Mr. Blaine has given the malcontents a flag to which they can rally. He has taken his stand against the President, and no doubt so eminent a mutineer may count upon followers. His course precipitates the disorganization in the republican ranks. It marks the beginning of the dissolution. He may carry Maine against the President; for the democrats of that State are a poor set, who have of late years shown so little ability that he has often been said Mr. Blaine ran both parties. He will certainly encourage the republican opposition to the President in other States. But we believe that in Congress, and especially in the Senate, his course will, on the whole, strengthen Mr. Hayes.

It is a necessity of Mr. Blaine's position to be a leader of his party. He has no other hold on our politics except that of a partisan leader. In the last two years he has lost the ground he had attained as a statesman, and has become known as only a partisan. He was a leader in the House, and he must be in the Senate. But in the struggle before him there he will have to contend against every Senator of eminence on the republican side; these will "confound his politics," and the truth was long ago seen by the friends of the President, and doubtless by Mr. Hayes himself, who is by no means lacking in political sagacity, that one of the most dangerous and damaging allies he could have would be Mr. Blaine. It is, therefore, a matter on which the friends of Mr. Hayes may safely congratulate him, that Mr. Blaine has uncovered his batteries and opened the war. The Senator from Maine may gather behind him in the Senate a small handful of disoriented men, but he cannot count upon the aid of a single Senator of influence. When Congress meets in October he will find himself opposed and balked by all the ablest and most in-

fluential Senators, and the harder he fights the worse it will be for him.

We regard the action of the Maine Convention, therefore, as beneficial to the country, because it will hasten the disorganization of parties; and as fortunate for the President, because the alliance of Mr. Blaine could only have brought him annoyance and trouble. The fall elections are chiefly important because they intensify the strife within the two parties and hasten their disintegration. The Maine platform will help this good work and hasten the day of new party organizations so much needed. The present party leaders do not serve the country's interests; they seek only to maintain their own positions. New leaders are required, and the country waits impatiently for men who are not afraid of the "new questions" of which Mr. Lamar spoke the other day. What hope for the country is there in such a ridiculous and empty platform as that of the Maine republicans? It would have been a misfortune for the President to be approved by men who had no more to say to the country than the stale ten-year-old twaddle of the Maine platform.

The Bulgarian Campaign.

The long line representing the Russian front in Bulgaria extends from the mouth of the River Vid southward in front of Plevna and curves eastward by Lovatz, Selvi and Tirnova. It then curves toward Osman Bazar and northward by Rasgrad to the southern side of Rustchuk. Within the circumference described, and which is completed by the Danube between Rustchuk and the mouth of the Vid, the main body of the Russian army is camped. The force presents fronts toward Plevna, Lovatz and Selvi on the right, and toward Osman Bazar, Rasgrad and Rustchuk on the left. The right wing is covered by the Roumanian detachment of twenty-five thousand men, which recently crossed the Danube for that purpose. The left is held by the troops under the Czarévitch, who operates against Rustchuk. The centre, or great bulk of the Russian force, has its headquarters at Bjela, under the immediate eye of the Czar. The Grand Duke Nicholas has his headquarters at Bulgareni, on the Osen, whence he directs the operations of the right wing against Plevna and Lovatz. In the mountain passes of Shipka and Demir Kapi General Gourkha is entrenched, awaiting the order to march to the support of the main army or to resume operations in Roumelia. Such are the present positions of the Russians south of the Danube. In the meantime, as our despatches announce, reinforcements are pouring in from Roumania to swell the immense army of the Czar.

On the other hand, the Turks occupy very strong lines from Plevna to Selvi, and from east of Tirnova to northeast of Rasgrad, and covering Osman Bazar. The fights at Lovatz and Jassar were collisions between the strong advance guards of both armies at these places. The Turkish headquarters continues at Shumla, whence a force is thrown out to the north-eastward against the Russians under Zimmermann in the Dobruza. The reported defeat of the Russians at Plevna is unconfirmed. We have had no news of another advance against the Turkish position, and the rumor of a conflict comes from Constantinople—rather a doubtful source of information. It is certain, however, that a great battle cannot long be delayed. The movement toward Rasgrad indicates that a grand effort will be made to break the Turkish line in that direction. Another assault on Plevna is inevitable, and the result must have a great influence on the campaign. The Serbian mobilization of forty thousand men brings another factor into the calculation of chances.

The Survivors of '48.

It was a happy thought of the venerable Mr. Downer to summon to a clambake on his own pleasant grounds near Boston as many as he could get together of the surviving free soil leaders of 1848. Yesterday was the anniversary of the meeting of the famous Buffalo Convention, at which came together men from both the parties, whigs and democrats, to protest against the policies of both parties and to make a platform of their own in defiance of party bonds. On this platform, which was a protest against slavery extension, they nominated Martin Van Buren, and by this nomination they caused the election of General Taylor, but eventually the destruction of the whig party, which had outlived its usefulness quite as much as the republican party has now.

Of the three hundred grave and reverend seniors who met around Mr. Downer's festive board yesterday not a few had been long estranged from each other politically, and it must have amused and perhaps surprised Charles Francis Adams, Judge Hoar, George F. Hoar, Frank Bird, Eliza Wright and others, to find themselves seated amicably at the same dinner table. But they forgot, by common consent, all recent differences, and united to recall the days in which they stood together in a good fight for liberty. One wishes, as he reads the names of those present, that Sumner, Henry Wilson, John A. Andrew, Horace Mann, William S. Robinson, Anson Burlingame and many others could have lived to join the company and to hear Mr. Downer's brief but felicitous remarks and follow Mr. Adams in his account of the condition of political affairs which led to the Buffalo Convention.

Nor are Mr. Adams' remarks without instruction to us of the present day. When he spoke of a condition of parties in which the political leaders "the more prominent and active statesmen of the time, content with the positions they had gained by their public services, were not disposed to shake these by taking up new questions," he gave an accurate picture of the condition of parties now. The interesting sketch he gave of the rise of a new party, and of the measures which led to the destruction of one and the defeat of the other of the old organizations is instructive reading for these days when both the old parties are in a state of disorganization, and when the leaders are striving in vain to push back the "new questions" which yet will not down.

Death on the Drawbridge.

When a railroad drawbridge is in proper condition for the safe passage of a train the rails on either side, and the great turntable is held in position by a bolt or other contrivance. If the bridge is not thus "locked" the vibration caused by the heavy engine throbbing over the "draw" will cause it to swerve a little from the true line; every successive wheel of the train will strike the displaced rails and increase the displacement until at last the cars leave the rail altogether, and the result is a wreck. This is what happened to the Long Branch train on the New Jersey Central Railroad yesterday morning. After the accident the lever controlling the bolt of the "draw" over the Shrewsbury River was found in the open position. How it came open is the question, for although no actual loss of life is reported, the lives of two hundred passengers were placed in peril; seventy of them were more or less injured, some of the number very severely. Our report elsewhere throws some light on the important point at issue. A man in a catboat wanted to get through the bridge. The bridgetender at first, it appears, wanted to oblige the man in the catboat and made preparations to let him pass and to signal the train then due. He seems a little later to have changed his mind, for he ordered the red flags down and waved back the man in the catboat. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the bridgetender in the moment of vacillation on seeing or hearing the approaching train forgot to shut the lever he had opened to oblige the man in the catboat. Had this bridgetender such doubtful instructions that he was left a choice of action in such a case? A man who vacillates in such an emergency is a constant danger to life and property, and as the pay is probably not such as to command a very high class of man, as little as possible should be left to his judgment. This man, shilly-shallying between the questions whether a train with two hundred souls on board should be secured from destruction or whether a miserable catboat should be speeded fifteen minutes on its journey, seems to have managed to bring about disaster. The grave question then recurs, and it is of interest to tens of thousands, Is there no law in New Jersey to prevent the lives of passengers from being jeopardized at the whim of a bridgetender? The engineers of the Central road claim to have permission to pass over bridges at the rate of twenty miles an hour. In Connecticut there is a law which compels every train to stop before coming on a drawbridge, and the safety of the travelling community demands such a law everywhere.

The low state of the tide alone prevented the disaster from becoming a huge horror. The branch of the Central road on which the disaster occurred is essentially a pleasure road. The great bulk of its business is done in the summer time, when our citizens move to and from the watering places of the Jersey coast, and therefore every train is laden with men, women and children. The accident of yesterday has brought suffering to a great many homes and unutterable anxiety to thousands of others. The recent smashes on the Coney Island roads, the overloaded excursion boats and this affair on the Jersey Central look as though the managers took less concern about human freight than any other. In the recent labor troubles the companies promptly besought State aid to protect their property. Will they now be as prompt to protect their passengers? Let every train be stopped before passing over a drawbridge. Let the citizens insist that the companies that clamored so for State help in their trouble shall be compelled by law to do that which common sense should have done unasked.

How the Strikes are Used Abroad.

In France very free use is made of our recent labor disturbances by the parties opposed to the republican principle, who hold up these unpleasant facts as a reproach to free government and as an evidence that Henry V. or Louis Philippe II. should be king of France or Napoleon IV. emperor. From this it appears that they had a better opinion of republicanism than we did. They thought that under it a people ought to be governed forever without any friction in the machinery. We did not. It is certain that the founders of the Republic did not believe the government they originated was perfect, and they never made such a claim. Neither have their descendants. They believed it was, as a form of government, the best yet known and pre-eminently the best for this people. In our opinion both points are brilliantly proved by experience. Compare the operation of our government for a hundred years with the operation of any government in Europe. Compare them even for the simple fact of the maintenance of order. Is disorder, riot, revolt, revolution on the part of a people an evidence that the form of government under which they live is hopelessly defective? How terribly, then, is monarchism condemned in the history of France! In one hundred years one civil war menaced our government but could not destroy it. Count the terrible revolutions and minor revolts that have afflicted France in the same period. We do not refer to these as reproaches in the history of a great people, but only as in themselves an answer to the silly pretension that the forms of government based on privilege secure order better than a form based on equality. There will be discontented people from time to time under any form of government, and where the American people are discontented for any great extent there will always be revolt; for they understand that their liberty depends on that. It is better to have order deranged a little now and then than have liberty overlaid and hidden by orderly incursions. These storms clear the air. It is claimed, and rightly, as we believe, for our government that they will occur less frequently under it than under any other and be recovered from more readily.

Sitting Bull and International Law.

For all the damages that may be done in Canada by Sitting Bull the diplomats may hold us responsible, as his expedition issued from our territory, through our failure

to prevent it by due diligence in that respect. But we would like to call the attention of the British authorities to the fact that, however it may be as to the past, this doughty savage is now on their territory, and that we expect them to prevent his using it as a base of operations or point of departure for expeditions against the peace of this country. If they shall fail to do this we also will keep an account of damages done, and when they send in their little bill it will go hard with us, but we will match it dollar for dollar.

Mr. Conkling's Return.

A number of personal and political friends of Senator Conkling propose to welcome him on his return from Europe by a serenade at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening. The HERALD joins with them in welcoming the distinguished Senator and hopes that he returns with restored health and renewed vigor to serve his country.

Mr. Conkling returns to find party questions and issues put aside by all thoughtful men for considerations of greater and immediate importance. The railroad strikes have advertised to everybody the want and suffering brought upon all interests, employers as well as workmen, by the prolonged stagnation and prostration of all our industries. When hundreds of thousands of honest and industrious families are suffering, when hundreds of thousands of willing workers stand in enforced idleness, when factories and workshops of all kinds are stopped, it is an impertinence to stir up faction quarrels and magnify the petty and vulgar strife for office. The two parties are dead. The country calls for statesmen able and willing to rescue it from want, for men wise enough and strong enough to push aside the squabblers for office, the demagogues and partisans, and to bring forward measures needed to revive our perishing industries and commerce and to set the people once more at work. We hope to see Mr. Conkling take the lead in this needed work. He is a man of great influence in the Senate; his talents and his position combine to raise him above the position of a mere partisan. He can do the country great and real service, as he has done before. We trust he will come at once to the work, and that he will show, in the very first days of his arrival, that he means to play the part of a statesman, and not of a partisan as his enemies pretend. In our judgment he has a great opportunity, the greatest of his life, and we hope he will not hesitate in using it. A few ringing words from him, calling men from partisan strife to attend to the country's needs, will be hailed with joy all over the land and make him in all men's eyes the leader in the new questions.

Rumors of Strikes.

It will be well for people generally to put very little faith in reports of strikes that are threatened or impending. There is no doubt that the gentlemen of Wall street and other streets of that nature have immediately and fully recognized the importance of the strike as an element in that calculation of chances on which so much of their business is based. It has taken for the time being the place of Commodore Vanderbilt's illness and of other facts that may have in common with it the quality of unsettling values. If a strike occurs on a great railroad down must necessarily go the price of its shares and bonds, and if people can be frightened by the shadow of a coming strike on the same road the same effect will be produced in a lesser degree. It is safe just now to believe that all concerned have had enough of strikes.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Ivy still grows over Tom Moore's cottage. Dutch officers are ill paid and slowly advanced. There is no sign of yellow fever in Mobile or in New Orleans. Lynching parties are now the big thing in the West. Isn't Mr. Ruskin getting to be a sort of Mrs. Jellyby? Judge Homer A. Nelson, of this State, is in California. English reporters are said to live in luxurious style in Bulgaria. A rich man, who has acquired three fat chins, says, "O Grouse!" The Pall Mall Gazette praises Hon. E. G. Squier's work on Peru. Mr. S. G. Pratt, an American pianist, has been staying with Liszt. Sap green is the latest color, and we hope Schuyler Colfax is pleased. Winiawski's brother has met with success as a pianist in London. At the Czar's table 4,000 bottles of champagne are drunk in a month. "Abraham pew doors." Do pew doors doors? And what are pews? Seth Green says that fish never sleep. Then what is the use of their lying in the bed of the river? Suleiman Pacha, the strict, has light blue eyes and a flowing red beard. He is tall, and he creases easily. A singing beggar in San Francisco says:—"Here we gits half-tollars, quarters 'n' times; in so East we kites so miserable coppers." Dr. Brockhaus says that because in Germany books are dear the newspaper with its feuilleton is kept and studied from beginning to end. The Oakland (Cal.) Evening Tribune deserves the great success which it has won in circulation. It is a specimen of a local newspaper. Ex-Senator Slocum, the political Leigh Hunt of New Jersey, who must be supported somehow, may be the democratic candidate for Governor of that State. It is noticeable that just after the feverish state of the social atmosphere induced by the strikes there is a greater number of horrible murders than usual. Mr. Buckle would have made a note of this. Recently, while the President was at the Washington schietzenfest, a feticious, wishing to do the handsome thing, said, "Mr. President, I vot you for komeed. Vo youst vos keepin' some water on ice for you—eh?" Must Halseid Pahaw say:—"Cardinal Antonelli seems to have been a kind, or at least an indulgent, father. He spent upon his daughter more than two millions of francs, and now that he is dead she wants something more to remember him by."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Variety people for the moment are succeeding better than their more aristocratic stock brethren. The grand bands play in Central and Prospect Parks to-morrow. By day this music is free. At night the people pay for it. The new Mozart Garden in Brooklyn will open on Saturday evening. A fine band has been employed. It is the intention of the managers to offer many attractions, although the season is fairly advanced, and to afford Brooklyn people some of the pleasures that have been enjoyed at Gilmore's Garden. Miss Mary Cary's farewell benefit is to take place at the Union Square Theatre to-night. "Poor Joe" will be played on this occasion and for the last time to-morrow, matinee and evening. Miss Cary's personation of the starved, hunted game of the London streets is replete with interest and true to life.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

DISRESPECTING MACMAHON.

No Prospects of a Conciliatory Ministry in France.

THE INDIAN FAMINE

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, August 10, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent in Paris telegraphs that the charge preferred against W. Bagard, a Frenchman by birth, but a naturalized American citizen, of having spoken disrespectfully of President MacMahon a few days ago at St. Dié, a town in the Department of the Vosges, has proved to be founded on a misapprehension. The report circulated to the effect that the American Legation in Paris was obliged to interfere in W. Bagard's behalf turns out to be untrue. He was honorably acquitted as soon as the mistake was ascertained.

NO CONCILIATION MINISTRY IN FRANCE. The Paris *Franchise* denies that overtures have been made to M. Dulaure with a view to his forming a Cabinet of conciliation.

THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND KASHGAR. A Berlin dispatch says:—"Colonel Prjevalski reports to the Russian government that the Chinese forces have captured Tournan and Tarian and are now advancing upon Karajar, which has been evacuated by the Kashgarians. Colonel Prjevalski predicts a speedy dissolution of the Kashgarian Kingdom."

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW CONFERENCE. The initial meeting of the Conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations will be held August 30, instead of August 28, as heretofore announced. The change has been made on account of the festivals attending the Rubens Centenary. The Antwerp Conference is expected to be the most important international law convention ever held.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary for India, announced, in the course of debate on the India Loan bill in the House of Lords, last night, that the prospects in the famine districts were not quite so gloomy as they were a fortnight ago, as there has been a heavy rainfall. Still it was to be feared that considerable and aggravated distress must continue for some months.

THE CLYDE SHIPWRECKERS' STRIKE. The Clyde shipwrights have agreed to refer disputes with the masters to arbitration. A speedy end to the great strike is anticipated.

JOSEPH'S WAR.

THE TROOPS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE HOSTILES—INTENTIONS OF THE INDIANS—SETTLERS TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CAMP G. W. HOYLE, HOT SPRINGS, M. T., August 6, 1877. The hostiles are on Bitter Root River, seventy miles south of Missoula, 200 strong. Gibben, with 100 men, is at twenty miles off. Howard is pushing through with his exhausted cavalry.

PURPOSE OF THE INDIANS. The Indians want to join the Crows by Big Horse Pass. The Flatheads, former friends of the Nez Percés, have refused to join them, and now they are threatened by the hostiles. The settlers are said to have sold quantities of goods to the hostiles.

SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS' TRIAL.

CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY—THE SUMMING UP TO COMMENCE NEXT MONDAY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 9, 1877. In the Senate this morning in the trial of Superintendent Ellis, B. L. Lumb, deputy superintendent, testified as follows:—First saw the statement regarding the Third Avenue Bank, testified by Smith, July 23, 1877, about the time he was subpoenaed; Smith told witness he made an exhibit about the time the bank failed; witness never filed in the department; made memoranda of his statements at the time.

Cross-examined.—It was Smith's duty to examine the reports and see if anything was wrong in them, then report to Ellis.

Mr. Werner, a clerk in the department, was called and testified that his attention was first called to Smith's statement in this room, when he overheard a conversation with the clerk of the Attorney General; Smith told Taylor to put the reports and examined in the subpoena.

Mr. Chapman, counsel for Ellis, addressed the Senate. He said he had considered about producing evidence to show the depreciation in the value of real estate within three or four years past, but reflection showed him that such evidence on that point had already been brought out. A debate ensued as to the summing up. Mr. McGuire said if the evidence could all be printed his side would be ready to sum up on Monday.

Senator Harris said the Senate was full with the exception of one member absent from the country. Mr. Wagner, and another who had been present only for a few hours on the first day. He desired to go on and close the case now, and thought the Senate was ready now as ever it would be to go on with the case.

Senator Howard moved that the counsel for Ellis sum up on Friday and counsel for the prosecution on Saturday.

Senator Woodin moved to adjourn to meet in Albany next Tuesday. Senator Kennady moved to substitute Saratoga for Albany. Lost by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday next at four o'clock P. M.

LARGE FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 9, 1877.

About eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable in the block bounded by Drum, East, Merchant and Washington streets, and swept away the entire block to the city front; also the north half of the block between Clay and Merchant streets, and the south half of the block between Washington and Jackson streets. The area of small value, including stables, shops, drinking saloons and sailor boarding houses. The destruction of a large brick building on the south side of Merchant street, occupied by Heath, Gallup & Co., ship chandlers; the sail lots of Harding & Brown and G. C. Funk, entailed considerable loss. Morshead & McKane, proprietors of the stable in which the fire originated, lost about \$20,000 of live stock, including thirty horses. The buildings at the ferry ship were in imminent danger, but were saved by steamboats, which threw water on them. The total loss may amount to \$250,000; but it is impossible to learn the details at present owing to the great number of small business concerns involved, and the loss may prove to be much less than that sum. An immense crowd of persons gathered at the scene of the fire, but the police, aided by members of the Committee of Safety, were able to preserve order and give the firemen full play. By eleven o'clock the flames were under subjection. The loss by last night's fire will not probably exceed \$150,000. The insurance is believed by the Underwriters' Association to be \$400,000, mostly in small amounts among Eastern companies. The fire is now thought to have been incendiary.

LORD DUFFERIN.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, August 9, 1877.

Lord Dufferin to-day visited St. Boniface and replied to addresses from the citizens and the Archbishop. To-night he attended the Lieutenant Governor's ball. The vic-regal party witnessed the civic holiday sports here yesterday and will visit the surrounding settlements during a few days.

THE MONTREAL RIOT.

MONTREAL, August 9, 1877.

A meeting of the Irish Catholic Union was held at Point St. Charles to-night. It was addressed by Mr. Curran, the President; Stephen J. Meany, and Mr. Kirwin, of the *True Witness*. The assembly all deplored the late events here, but expressed a firm determination to offer no uncompromising opposition to Orange demonstrations.